

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 111.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY DECEMBER 14 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2344.

SCHLEY'S OFFICIAL FRIENDS

Propose to Give
Him Thanks of
Congress.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

The Admiral's Mail Is Overburdened With Letters From
Admiring Friends.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate Mr. Jones of Arkansas introduced a joint resolution as follows:

"That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Without comment the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CONFERS WITH COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At the conference between Admiral Schley and his counsel today it was decided to ask Secretary Long to withhold his approval of the findings of the court of inquiry until such time as the Admiral, through his counsel, can file an objection thereto. The request was delivered to Secretary Long and while he has not yet answered the communication, it is understood the request will be granted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Hon. Isador Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley before the court of inquiry, are holding a consultation with their client today for the purpose of outlining their future course of action. Admiral Dewey, president of the court, today was asked for a statement as to the extent to which he endorsed the findings of the majority of the court.

"I have not a word to say," he replied. "Not a word."

Since the court of inquiry rendered its verdict, Rear Admiral Schley has received a large number of letters and telegrams, all containing expressions of confidence and esteem and offers of assistance. To answer these personally would be a work of such magnitude that the Admiral has addressed the following letter to the Associated Press, which he asks to be published:

"Washington, Dec. 16.—To the Associated Press: I beg to express through the medium of the Associated Press my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the kind words and evidences of interest in my welfare which I have received from all parts of the United States. The magnitude of the correspondence renders it impossible for me to personally acknowledge the same and I therefore take this means of expressing my appreciation to one and all. Very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

In Restraint of Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of Senator Vest directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate and report upon a method for restraining anarchy and restraining those who attempt to assassinate the President.

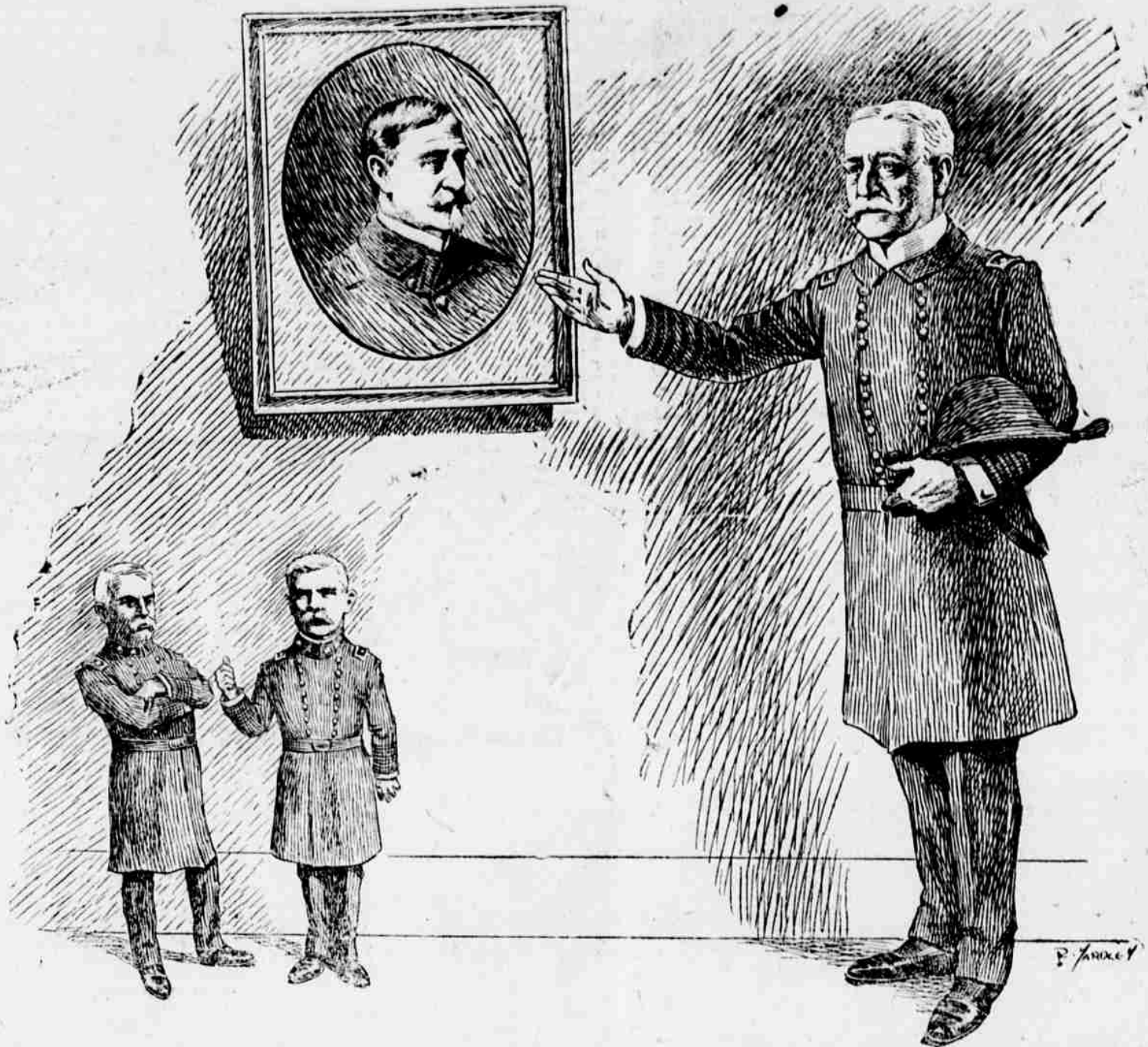
Probably a Canard.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A morning paper here asserts that Commandant-General Botha has reported to Mr. Kruger that he has 24,000 armed men, 10,000 being Cape Colony recruits.

Senate and Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate at 12:18 p. m. went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

BIG AND LITTLE STAND TOGETHER.



MARCONI SENDS A MESSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.—Signor Marconi has sped and guided the electric flash across the Atlantic; wireless telegraphy has spanned the ocean.

At Signal Hill, at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday, December 11th, Marconi received on tape the letter "S" twenty times. The letter was transmitted to Marconi's receiving apparatus by the forty-horse-power engine in his station at the Lizard, on the coast of Cornwall, England, 1800 miles away. Twenty times the waves forming "S" were sent 1800 miles through the atmosphere and imprinted themselves on the receiving tape.

Three times on last Thursday, December 12th, the same letter "S" was received on the tape from the Lizard. He is elated. His experiments have been a magnificent success. The prophecy made in November, 1900, has been verified:

"According to reasonable calculations we shall have America and Great Britain upon speaking terms before the first Christmas of the new century."

Marconi today informed the British government that the great triumph of electricity has been accomplished. Had he been a little nearer England, he might have used his system to send the message. That there might be no mistake, that the news of his success might not be lost in the air, he employed the old-fashioned cable.

FIRST TRIUMPH OF THE CENTURY

ST. JOHNS, N. F., December 14.—Signor Marconi has achieved the first great triumph of the twentieth century. At Signal Hill on Wednesday last, and again on Thursday, he received wireless messages from a station in Cornwall, England, 1800 miles away. He has announced that he has solved the problem of signaling across the Atlantic ocean without wire or cable. The announcement was made to the British government today.

The station in Cornwall at the Lizard, from which the remarkable message comes, cost \$70,000, and is the most marvelous wireless station yet established. Marconi showed your special reporter a photograph of the station. He says the plant there was used by the British navy lately to signal to the Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, returning from their tour around the world. The station, of course, signals to steamships,

provided with the necessary apparatus. Marconi says the plant at the station has been greatly fortified and improved very recently.

The inventor, rejoicing, declares he is now quite certain of the result for which he has long striven; that as soon as a station sufficiently equipped is erected on this side of the Atlantic he can talk between two hemispheres and carry on commercial business much cheaper than by cable. He is jubilant, and cries: "Two continents can now talk to each other!"

Marconi will visit Cape Spear, near St. John's, to see if that site is convenient for a permanent station. He will also go to Cape Race. He leaves for England next week to install still more powerful instruments in Cornwall that, he feels sure, will enable him to communicate with the interior of Canada and the United States. Kemp, formerly torpedo instructor in the British navy, and Paget, an electrical expert of London, England, accompanied Marconi here as assistants and are rejoicing with him.

Cable messages from all over the world are flooding Marconi tonight. The experiments were made in Cabot Tower on Signal Hill, distant from St. John's one mile. The tower was erected in commemoration of Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland in 1497, and is five hundred feet above sea level. The height of the Lizard station is about 200 feet.

THE FIRST FULL DETAILS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 15.—The first full details that tell how the triumph of wireless telegraphy was accomplished, how a message was sent 1,800 miles across the Atlantic, prove that Marconi prepared for this experiment with the most scientific care and utmost secrecy. Had his experiment failed he would not have meant nothing when one considers the extraordinary task that such a trial put upon his apparatus. He succeeded. He is elated, triumphant. Today crowds of people ascended Signal Hill in the vain hope that they might inspect the apparatus, with the foolish wish "to hear the ticking of the messages across the sea."

Messages were received by Marconi on a very sensitive telephone attached to his instruments that enabled him to detect signals that the instruments themselves intensely delicate, could not record. These crowds would have been honored to see Marconi, to congratulate him, to shake his hand. Everyone is striving to do him honor. Today he visited Bishop Howley at the Catholic palace. Tonight Marconi dines at Government House with Sir Cavendish Boyle, K. C. M. G., governor of New Foundland.

It was Sir Cavendish, as the representative

MAY BE TROUBLE WITH THE GERMANS OVER VENEZUELA

NORFOLK, Va., December 15.—In conversation with a New York merchant here the staff officers of the German cruiser Vineta, which vessel has been overhauling and coaling at Newport News and which is under hurry orders to proceed to Venezuela to join the German squadron, said:

"We will likely seize the coaling stations for the payment of 10,000,000 marks due to German citizens. They have had enough when three Presidents decamped with government funds and patience in collecting the debt has about been exhausted. We expect that the United States will vigorously protest against the seizure of the stations for the collection of the debt, but we sincerely hope there will be no trouble."

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Germany's declared intention of forcing by a naval demonstration the payment by the little republic of Venezuela of an indemnity of \$2,000,000 is the subject of naval activity both in the United States and Germany, notwithstanding her subsequent assurance of a pacific character.

President Castro's diplomacy in the imbroglio is not approved by the United States. He has announced that he is not responsible for the acts of his predecessors, but if driven to the wall by Germany he would compromise by permitting German colonization in Venezuela.

This latter declaration is the one that aroused the keenest interest in the United States and brought about a discussion of Germany's real intentions by the highest officials of the administration. The result of this declaration is that Castro will not be allowed by the government to deal with Germany for a colony, which is a clear contravention of the Monroe doctrine. This is the feature of the assumed negotiations.

Blizzard in the States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Never in the history of the United States Weather Bureau has there been such intense cold in so great an area of the middle West as is noted tonight. In ten great States the mercury is below zero, and in some cases so far below as to be out of sight. Suffering, property loss and death are walking hand in hand with the cold.

which the United States is ready to resist with the navy.

About six weeks ago Germany, it was announced, was about to send a squadron of cruisers to assist the German ships now in the Caribbean to intimidate Venezuela.

Following this declaration, it was semi-officially announced here that the United States would send the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuelan waters. Since that time there has been no knowledge obtainable here about the dispatch of the German cruisers. It is regarded here, however, as significant that Germany has kept her ships in the Caribbean, although the acute stage of the trouble at Colon has passed.

The preparations of this government to meet any movement of Germany have been going on quietly but effectively, and without a suspicion officially given out of their real intentions. Here is the present situation.

The Alabama and the Kearsarge have been ordered to Havana and thence to South America, where they will arrive at the close of this month. Attached to this squadron are the Marietta and the Machias. The Marietta is at Colon and the Machias is at San Juan waiting orders to join the North Atlantic squadron. The Iowa has been ordered south from Panama and is to stop first at Callao. The ostensible object is that she be docked in South American waters. She undoubtedly will proceed to join the North Atlantic vessels. The report comes from San Francisco that the Philadelphia is about to start south. It is said that she is merely going to Panama, but as the trouble there is over, it is manifest that the Concord will be all that is necessary to keep peace. The Philadelphia probably will join the North Atlantic squadron. The collier Nero is loading up at Norfolk and secret orders have been sent to the Toledo and the Texas to go south.

The United States could thus assemble in an emergency in South American waters the Massachusetts, the Alabama, the Kearsarge, the Texas, the Machias, the Marietta, the Iowa, the Philadelphia and the Toledo without hurrying any ships now lying up in ordinary or out of commission.

Parker Succeeds Sewall.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Senator Hanna has appointed as members of the National Republican Committee D. W. Standford of Portland, Idaho, vice George L. Shoup, resigned, and Colonel Samuel Parker of Honolulu, Hawaii, vice Harold M. Sewall, resigned.

CUBA IS FOUGHT ON PRINCIPLE

Many Opponents
to Commercial
Relations.

FIND REASON IN PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE

Havana Full of Americaphobics
in Spite of Millions Spent for
Country's Benefit.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14.—With a Cuban delegation in the city and hard at work, there is a feeling stealing over some of those who are keeping a close watch upon the course of legislation that the propagandists of the policy of giving the islanders all that they ask, are somewhat overreaching themselves. The Cubans are a soft spoken body of men, and at first made many friends, but it appears now that they all have an ax to grind, which is exceedingly dull, and they are bearing down a little hard for the members who are anxious to see absolute justice to all.

The commission established itself here without any ceremony and with the preliminary work done for them by the President and General Wood, made proper progress at first. It is understood in some quarters, however, that there has come over the spirit of the drama of several investigating Congressmen a decided change. They have been asking the Bureau of Statistics for figures, and these do not show such a spirit in the Cubans as is justified and warranted over the prospects of the trade which may be built up in the islands. Reports have been made here, too, of some of the feeling noted among the Cubans, and again the inquiring Congressmen are somewhat dumfounded to find that the men whom the President and the governor of the island have been asking the American Congress to favor, by setting them up in business, are the very ones who are least to be considered in any distribution of favors.

One of the first things which has been of uncommon gossip here is the fact that the Cubans are not here of their own accord, but as the representatives of the New York capitalists, who have put their millions into plantations in the island. Then again there are many of the local men who believe the Cubans are coming here at a very bad time, when it is taken into consideration that the people of Havana are so thoroughly out of sympathy with American ideas and sentiments. That Roosevelt has been deceived is the belief of many of the very best people here. Of the work which is being done to defeat the success of the plans of the Cuban plantation men, not the least effective is that which is directed against the general policy of the Cubans.

People there are who believe that there must be among the Cubans something of gratitude for the sacrifices made by this country during the war, which had for its aim their independence. That they have been quite perfectly deceived is shown by the newspapers and the reports of the sentiments of the people of Havana. There will be circulated here within a short time copies of a cartoon published in a Havana paper the day when the Americans were holding their services in memoriam of the late President McKinley. This cartoon represents Cuba as upon the cross, while at either side representing the thieves, are pictured the dead President and General Wood. While the Americans were highly indignant they could say nothing in defense. They realized that while they were nominally in control in reality they were serving an ingrate people, who were incapable of appreciating the feelings of the entire American republic.

One of the most potent arguments which is being advanced against the granting of any favors to the Cubans is the fact that the people there in Havana have been vigorous in showing their dislike for the Americans, and contempt for their service during the war. It is said to have been a most common thing during the last year to hear Cubans say, in a public place, when there were Americans present, that the United States only came into the war when it was apparent that Cuba had its fight won and that the Americans came only to steal the country. This was so common that even the officeholders who were being paid thousands where before they could not earn tens, were the most frequent users of the

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